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or, like the great work of Bernheim, *Lehrbuch der Historischen Methode*, inaccessible to English readers. The plan of Professor Zenos is very thorough-going. After defining higher criticism and stating its objects, he devotes three chapters to its methods. He then takes up the postulates, the doctrinal aspects, and the history of higher criticism, and adds a couple of chapters upon the more recent critics. For the student who is a stranger to critical methods, chapters three to five are to be especially recommended. It would be difficult to find a simpler description of the methods upon which the critic proceeds than is here given. The author, perhaps, gives an undue weight to cautions that must attend the use of these methods, and in his account of criticism as a whole is far more concerned with the mistakes of the critics than with the actual results which they have obtained. Nevertheless, this description of the method is precisely that which is needed by the church as a whole. No one can read this little manual without wishing that the desire of the author may be fulfilled, and that it may become a text-book in universities and in seminaries. But there is also a broader mission for such a work among clergymen. Whether he be a friend or a foe of critical results, no man can read the account here given of the aims and methods of criticism without feeling convinced that, so far as its method is concerned, criticism is unobjectionable. And it will be a happy day for a rational understanding of the Bible when even this elementary conviction gets possession of the rank and file of Christian workers.

An especially valuable feature of the book is a list and classification of scholars with their chief works. In some cases it may be that the author's conservative point of view has led him to include in the list of conservative scholars men who are of comparatively little importance, but, apart from that, his lists and bibliographies are very complete and catholic. We regret however, that the mechanical make-up of the book is not a little better, and especially that the system of references to footnotes is not a different one.

S. M.

The Literary Study of the Bible ; an Account of the Leading Forms of Literature Represented in the Sacred Writings. Intended for Young Readers. By RICHARD G. MOULTON, M.A., PH.D. Boston : D. C. Heath & Company, 1895. 12mo., pp. xii.+533. \$2.00.

Modern Reader's Bible ; the Proverbs. By RICHARD G. MOULTON, M.A., PH.D. New York, Macmillan & Company. 1895. pp. xxiv.+194. 50 cents. Also, *Ecclesiasticus* and companion volumes.

Passages of the Bible Chosen for their Literary Beauty and Interest. By J. G. FRAZIER, M.A. London : Adam & Charles Black. 1895. New York : Macmillan & Company. p. xvi.+467. \$2.00.

These various works are the outcome of the new interest in the study of the Bible. They are concerned, not with the critical or the historical, but

with the purely literary aspect of the Scriptures. For that reason they are of special interest to the general reader, but at the same time they will be also of service to the biblical student. The point of view adopted by the *littérateur* is very different from that of the exegete or the historian but it cannot be overlooked by either. In fact, no little crudity in exegesis, not to say criticism, is the result of a failure to approach the Scriptures from the literary side. For literature does not consist of mere words, nor does the study of literature consist in the counting of constructions or the tracing of influence of documents, indispensable as both must be for the student.

Of these three volumes, that of Frazier is the most uniquely gotten up, and its binding, its marvelously tough but light paper, and its firm black print make it an object of delight for the reader. Its general purpose is to give the choice literary passages of the Bible at such length as will make them easy reading. The passages are arranged on the whole as they occur in the Bible, the book beginning with the account of the creation and the fall of man, and ending with the description of Jerusalem the Golden. No one can read or even glance at this anthology of Scripture passages without being newly impressed with the marvelous literary beauty of the Jewish sacred literature, and that, too, although the compiler has not attempted any literary arrangement of his selections except that which can be found by proper printing of the authorized version. The forty pages or so of notes appended to the collection bring much interesting matter to the illustration and explanation of the text. Taken altogether, it must be called as attractive a collection of Scripture passages as is to be found.

The series of little books coming from Professor Moulton are also wonderfully attractive, though in a different way. But they are models of good taste in both print and binding. In fact, even among the editions of Shakespeare, it would be difficult to find daintier little books than these. In the reproduction of both Proverbs and Ecclesiasticus, Professor Moulton has used the revised version of the Scriptures, but has printed the different passages according to rules governing sonnets and other literary forms. Any one who has never approached the poetical books of the Bible from the same point of view as that from which he would read a poet of his own day, has lost something of their charm. It is perhaps true that the Hebrew peoples never knew of a sonnet precisely like those of Sidney, or of some of the other poetical forms used by Greek and modern writers, but none the less there is a new revelation and enjoyment in this modern arrangement. Concerning its scientific value there may be, perhaps, less certainty.

The introductions prefixed by Professor Moulton are full of literary suggestion and information. We welcome the new series most heartily since notwithstanding it "does not touch matters of devotion or theology," it strips the Books of Wisdom of their "mediæval and anti-literary form in which our current Bibles allow them to be obscured," and thus makes their wonderful ethical insight all the more appreciable.

The other work by Professor Moulton is intended less as a book for reading than a treatise upon the Bible as a literary product. In this work he takes up such matters as literary classification as applied to the sacred Scriptures, lyric poetry of the Bible, biblical history and epics, the philosophy of the Bible or wisdom literature, biblical literature of prophecy, biblical literature of rhetoric. Of these the special student will probably be best satisfied with the chapters upon the literary classification of the Scriptures, but the others will also be found helpful. The successful experience which the author has had in treating before many audiences the Bible as a literary treasure-house, to say nothing of his recognized position among students of literature, makes this volume of great value to all Bible students. Especially should attention be called to the appendices in which the various books of the Bible are analyzed from a literary standpoint, and classified according to form. Those students—and they are by no means few—who have not freed themselves from the shackles of chapter and verse would do well to follow the author's suggestion and with the aid of these tables and the use of a pencil, "do that for biblical history which in any other history would be done for them by the printer." It is to be hoped that the work will get wide circulation, not merely as a book for reading, but as a text-book in colleges and seminaries.

S. M.

LITERARY NOTES.

In the *Church History* by Dr. Sohm (Macmillan & Co.) the student has an exceptionally valuable manual. It is written with great sympathy and distinctness joined to the acumen of a teacher of law. Few manuals can compare with it in tracing the broad current of the life of the church.

THE latest volume in the Cambridge Bible Schools and Colleges is that upon *The Epistles to Timothy and Titus*, by Rev. A. E. Humphreys, M.A., (imported by Macmillan & Co., New York, 271 pp., 80 c.) Commentaries upon the pastoral epistles are not numerous, so that a new one will be welcomed. And as this particular one is of high merit in every respect, it will be very useful. The Pauline authorship is maintained in an extended, lucid and scholarly introduction of fifty-six pages, an excellent survey of the whole problem. There are also good introductory biographies of Timothy and Titus. The commentary portion is as complete and satisfactory as the limits of the volume permit. The book certainly does honor to the series, and will be found more than usually helpful to the reader of Paul's last letters.

In his book entitled *The Greater Life and Work of Christ*, published by the Fleming H. Revel Co., Alexander Patterson endeavors to set forth the work of Christ in all the periods in which, according to his view, Christ is revealed in the Scriptures. These are, The Eternal Past, Creation, The Old